



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDEX

AGRICULTURE. EDUCATION FOR AGRICULTURE, 19-20. Prosperity of agricultural colleges, 19; test applied to the graduate, 19; training of men for fundamental research vital, 20.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION SYSTEM, AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM, 90-99. Problem of the Negro, 90; the Negro as a cotton "hand," 90; essential economic qualities lacking in the Negro, 90; significance of the Black Belt, 91; advantage of isolated Negro family, 91; industrial superiority of the plantation system, 91; post-bellum plantation system defined, 92; the prerequisite of the system, 92; tendency toward hired labor increasing, 92; tenancy in the South, 93; merits of plantation system, 94; the credit system, 95; peonage laws in the South, 96; impression as to education, 98; religion as greatest obstacle to ethical progress, 98; social equality, 99.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE, 100-109. Growth of the agricultural work of the federal government, 100; Secretary Wilson as chief executive, 100; functions of department extended and defined by special legislation, 101; main divisions of agriculture, 102; outgrowth of its functions, 102; classified functions, 103; administrative duties, 103; inspection of meat and live-stock, 104; animal industry and the food and drug act, 105; management of national

forests, 105; work accomplished through biological survey, 106; supervision of federal funds, 106; advisory capacity of the department, 106; investigations, 107; dissemination of information, 107; experiment stations, 109.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. *See* Fairs.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 40-44. Percentage of laborers and laborer's income as shown by the census of 1900, 40; census of 1910 shows increase, 41; opportunity for competition, 42; general status of farm laborers, 43.

AGRICULTURAL PRESS, SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE, 158-162. Influence of the printed page, 158; sketch of development of agricultural literature, 158; agency for agricultural development, 160; books on agriculture, 160; social significance of this literature, 161; newspaper matter prepared to meet local needs, 161; need for economic and social interpretation of farm problems, 162.

BUTTERFIELD, KENYON L Rural Sociology as a College Discipline, 12.

CANCE, ALEXANDER E. Immigrant Rural Communities, 69.

CARVER, T. N., Economic Significance of Changes in Country Population, 21.

CHAUTAUQUA MOVEMENT, THE, 211-216. Features of meetings, 211; influence of local Chautauquas, 211; results for community betterment, 212; figures showing support by

rural communities, 213; positive effect upon rural life, 213; attentiveness of audience, 214; special instruction introduced, 215; popularity of county fair, 215; attitude of management, 215.

COULTER, JOHN LEE. *Agricultural Laborers in the United States*, 40.

COUNTRY LIFE. CIVIC ART AND COUNTRY LIFE, 191-199. Civic art applied to country life, 191; value of beautifying, 191; expression of civic art lacking, 193; evidences of improvement, 194; care of highways, 195; adornment of triangles and squares, 195; opportunities for expression of civic art in architecture or rural structures, 196; ways of effecting these benefits that result from concert of action, 197; opportunities for collective endeavor, 198.

CONDITIONS AND NEEDS OF COUNTRY LIFE, 3-11. Negative aspects of the problem, 3; positive aspects of the problem, 6; necessity of a new point of view, 6; the matter of living, 6; securing of a social outlook, 7; fundamentals incident to realization of this needed point of view, 9; importance of leadership, 9; necessity of reorganization of rural education, 9; improvement of farm life, 11.

COUNTRY SCHOOL, THE, 149-157. Importance of the school in socialization of rural life, 149; nature of rural education, 149; specific charge against the rural school, 150; subject-matter taught in the school, 151; reorganization of entire working staff of administrators, supervisors and instructors, 152; re-building of school plant, 156.

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES IN COUNTRY POPULATION, 21-25.

Effects of a system of farm tenancy, 21; competition between the higher and lower standards of living, 22; danger of international competition, 23; important distinction between a high standard and an efficient standard, 24; necessity of the American standard being rational and efficient instead of expensive, 24.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE COUNTRY, 119-130. Forms of social life in the country, 119; influence of machine industry and railroad, 119; country life dominated by labor, 119; stimulation of social intercourse, 121; ways of securing effects of system, 121; concentration of social life lamentable, 121; economic factor entering into the situation, 122; results of casual meetings, 123; growth of class consciousness, 124; class distinctions, 124; the school, 125; the church, 126; the home, 128; measures necessary to eliminate the "middleman," 129; reconstruction of the country church, 130.

DAVENPORT, EUGENE. *Scientific Farming*, 45.

DIXON, SAMUEL G. *The Rural Home*, 168.

EYERLY, E. K. *Co-operative Movements Among Farmers*, 58.

FAIRS, INFLUENCE EXERTED BY AGRICULTURAL, 200-210. Need for local agricultural associations, 201; the fair redirected and enlarged, 203; exhibits, 204; judging, 205; demonstrations, 205; contests, 206; entertainments and amusements, 206; state and county aid; premiums, 207; water supply, 208; season for

holding fairs, 208; paid secretary, 209; how shall county fair associations be induced to undertake this work, 209.

FARM TENANCY IN THE UNITED STATES, 29-39. Percentage of tenancy 1880 to 1910, 30; tenancy of the geographic divisions of states viewed separately, 31; proportion of tenancy follows value of land, 32; tenants as grain producers, 33; reason for not keeping much live stock, 33; tenants are not fruit farmers, 34; vegetables are much grown, 34; tenancy in the Middle West, 34; low proportion of tenancy in Western division of states, 37; type of "standing renter" condemned as malicious, 38; Negroes acquiring tenancy, 38; undesirable features of tenancy, 39; advantage of tenancy, 39.

FARMERS, CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENTS AMONG, 58-68. Meaning of co-operation as applying to agriculture in United States, 58; beliefs of various students of our competitive system, 58; increase of co-operative societies, 59; influence of co-operative experience, 59; influence of the organization of labor and of capital, 60; business organization among farmers, 60; leadership in co-operation in United States and Germany, 61; forms of co-operative insurance societies, 61; value of co-operative telephone companies, 62; co-operative stores organized and supervised by the Right Relationship League, 63; success in the raising and marketing of fruit, 63; causes of failure of many companies, 67; functions and results of co-operation, 67.

FARMING, SCIENTIFIC, 45-50. Primitive agriculture as known by the economist, 45; the money-making stage, 45; object of the third stage

of agriculture, 46; results of chemical investigations, 46; facts of evolution established, 47; tradition and superstition passing away, 48; sanitary science now in its beginning, 48; effects of economics, 48; direct result of developing scientific agriculture, 49; aim and purpose of scientific agriculture, 49.

FOGHT, HAROLD W. The Country School, 149.

GILLETTE, JOHN M. Conditions and Needs of Country Life, 3.

GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT, 51-57. Automobile gives impetus to highway improvement, 51; improvement in transportation, 52; history of the growth of railroads in United States, 52; difference in conditions of transportation between United States and other countries, 53; danger attending good roads movement, 54; results of highway commissions, 56; demand for better roads universal, 56; two lines along which the public mind should be directed, 57.

GRAY, LEWIS CECIL. Southern Agriculture, Plantation System, and the Negro Problem, 90.

HAMILTON, JOHN. Influences Exerted by Agricultural Fairs, 200.

HARTMAN, EDWARD T. Village Problems and Characteristics, 234.

HENDERSON, CHARLES RICHMOND. Rural Police, 228.

HIBBARD, BENJAMIN HORACE. Farm Tenancy in the United States, 29.

IMMIGRANT RURAL COMMUNITIES, 69-80. Part played by foreigner in agricultural development, 69; report of the federal census of 1900, 70; investigations made by the United States Immigration Commission, 70; seasonal laborers and

- permanent farmers, 71; permanent rural groups, 72; Polish farmers, 76; co-operative adaptability, 78; Americanization and assimilation, 78; leadership, 79.
- ISRAEL, HENRY. Rural Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, 140.
- KATES, CLARENCE SEARS. Origin and Growth of Rural Conferences, 110.
- LEWIS, O. F. The Tramp Problem, 217.
- MARQUIS, J. CLYDE. Social Significance of the Agricultural Press, 158.
- MUMFORD, F. B. Education for Agriculture, 19.
- NEGRO COMMUNITY, THE RURAL, 81-89. Establishment of the first rural Negro communities, 81; Negro rural communities since emancipation, 81; the church as a center, 83; schools took place of churches in more recent years, 83; progress made during past eight years, 84; Negroes are rapidly becoming landowners, 87; prizes awarded to those showing most progress, 87; relations of Mr. Leod to his tenants, 88.
- NEGRO PROBLEM, PLANTATION SYSTEM, AND SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE. *See* Agriculture.
- PARKER, HAROLD. Good Roads Movement, 51.
- PEARSON, PAUL M. The Chautauqua Movement, 211.
- PLANTATION SYSTEM, SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM. *See* Agriculture.
- ROBERTS, ALBERT E. Rural Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, 140.
- RURAL CHURCH, THE, 131-139. Rural churches defined, 131; increase of attention to functions and problems of the country church, 131; books stating present situation from literary standpoint, 132; application of scientific method, 133; purpose of increasing number of active organizations and associations, 134; change of emphasis in recent work for country betterment, 136; program indicating steps to be taken by the country church in its community service, 137.
- RURAL CONFERENCES, ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF, 110-116. Purposes of meetings, 110; creation of the National Conservation Commission, 111; results obtained by the Country Life Commission, 111; program of the Minnesota Conservation and Agricultural Development Congress, 1910, 112; tentative program of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association Country Life Conference, Philadelphia, 1912, 113; differences between urban and rural activities, 115; value of agricultural education, 115; specimen curriculum, 116; influence of these conferences, 116; distinguished leaders organizing these conferences, 116.
- RURAL CONVENIENCES, 163-167. Drift from city to country and vice versa, 163; financial results accruing by telephone communications, 163; other advantages of the telephone, 164; rural delivery of mail, 164; market reports, 164; interurban car line, 165; paper delivery, 166; automobile as an economic factor, 166; farmer recognized as aristocracy of the nation, 167.
- RURAL HOME, THE, 168-174. The site, 168; geological formation, 169; transportation facilities, 169; water supply, 169; sewerage and drainage, 170; plumbing, 171; ventilation,

- 171; heating, 172; the cellar, 173; materials, 173; lighting, 173; stables, 174.
- RURAL NEGRO COMMUNITY, THE.**
See Negro.
- RURAL POLICE, 228-233.** Action of Canadian central government, 228; security on trains in Spain, 228; necessity for adequate organization of police in United States, 229; brigandage in certain parts of the country, 230; inefficiency of rural officials, 231; larger unit of police control needed, 232; protection should be provided for women, 232; results of having a trained corps of detectives, 232.
- RURAL RECREATION, A SOCIALIZING FACTOR, 175-190.** Organization of the Playground Association of America, 175; necessity of play, 175; designation of United States Census, 176; rural mind democratic, 176; meaning of terms "rural" and "country," 177; need of training country people in the art of recreation and amusement, 178; itemized propaganda for socialized, supervised recreation, 179; outdoor recreation and play for country communities, 182; Mr. Joseph Lee's definition of play, 185; play essential for adults, 185; value of play, 185; times and place for supervised play, 186; athletic badge competition, 187; encouragement for play, 187; assemblies at balloon ascensions, etc., 189.
- RURAL SOCIOLOGY AS A COLLEGE DISCIPLINE, 12-18.** The rural problem, 12; field of rural sociology, 13; general statement of the farm problem, 15; place of rural sociology as a subject of study, 15; courses in rural sociology, 16.
- SCUDDER, MYRON T.** Rural Recreation, A Socializing Factor, 175.
- TRAMP PROBLEM, THE, 217-227.** Railroads as best and worst friends of tramps, 217; conclusions about tramps, 217; costliness and futility of the tramp-evil, 218; movement toward reduction of vagrancy, 218; reduction of railway trespass, 220; almshouses as abode for workshys, 221; results of violence, 222; Massachusetts tramp law, 222; efforts made to do away with the evil, 224; causes of vagrancy, 226; need for a national committee to treat the problem, 227.
- TRUE, A. C.** The United States Department of Agriculture, 100.
- UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.** *See* Agriculture.
- VAN NORMAN, H. E.** Rural Conveniences, 163.
- VILLAGE PROBLEMS AND CHARACTERISTICS, 234-243.** Meaning applied to village, 234; consideration of program necessary, 234; fundamental items of a social constructive program, 235; remedial items of the social program, 235; problem not recognized by the village, 235; establishment of a state constabulary required, 237; village law enforcement, 237; cause and cure for difficulties, 238; co-operative effort as solution, 240; types of organization most useful, 240; village functions offering serious problems, 241; necessity for a community consciousness, 242; the village pageant, 242.
- WASHINGTON, BOOKER T.** The Rural Negro Community, 81.
- WATROUS, RICHARD B.** Civic Art and Country Life, 191.
- WELLS, GEORGE FREDERICK.** The Rural Church, 131.

WILSON, WARREN H. Social Life in the Country, 119.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, RURAL WORK OF THE, 140-148. The field, 140; its beginnings, 140; county work for county-wide co-operation, 141; efficiency in organization, 141; the county secretary, 142; basis of operation, 142;

established principles, 143; county-wide aspects, 144; community interests conserved, 144; supplementary education, 145; social aspects, 145; civic aspects, 145; rural recreation, 146; the home, 146; religion in the country, 147; conserved by state and international organizations, 147.